### Business Motices. .

Aprill.

Again, as Spring, with radiant wing.
To great the greening earth advances,
Our April shy, the Laura's eve.
In mingled news and laughter glances.
One sum, a hour and then a sho wer,
A glow of hear and next a shiver;
To day the ruse had open and hows,
To merrow the is in the river.

Through branching roots the Spring life shoots, The sep is swelling leaf and blossom; The sep is wealing seat and bosseds; In warmer fixed the monosting blood. Now keeps through every buman bosom; Dear Armie's systhough sell and sby, Yet glustens with a tender meaning.

And though too coy to own her joy,
We see her heart is toward as leaning. On month of charge! in all the range
Of seasons gayest and most subtle:
We give advice beyond all price.
A nation worthy Captain Cuttle!
Let all whol'd bear thy varied air—
Its audien on d, the heat that smother
First and the state of the

First see and tes, next one seed buy The new Spring Clothing of SMITH BROTHERS. Sellen Brothers' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warscottles, New 122, 184 and 140 Fulton-Mr. N. Y.

THE BONNER HAT, BUMMER WELL,

Will be ready for delivery on Savueray. April 2. Ballano, Smutt & Co., No. 45 Broadway, N. Y. HATTERS' PLUSH, BRIM SATIN and CLOTH. Tre and Sings, new and seggant resigns.

Freedram verses of the most approved manufacture.

Jaranus Leatners, experior finish and color, by the
or cut to occer. Rosers & Carnelli, No. 113 Broad

FRENCH CLOAKS, FRENCH CLOANS,

BRONZES, MECHANICAL LAMPS, Lo.,

Sold at REDUCED FRICES,

Go account of removing to No. 573 aroadway.

H Darbonville, No. 453 Broadway.

H DARDONVILLE, NO. 45 Broadway.

24TH-ST. LOTS, MURRAY HILL.—A. J. BLEECKE., 508 & Co. will sell on Tershav, March 29, at 12 o'dock, at
the Merchanta Exchange, two Lors on the north side of this
clerant 100-lest street. One lot is 125 feet, and the other 225
feet cast of Madison av., size of each, 250.8 9; 65 per cent can
remain on mortage. Mass, Ac., at No. 7 Broad et.

"BALDWIN'S"

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Largest in the City.

Built by Win. B. Aston eag., Expressly for the Business.

Nouseless 70 and 72 Bowney.

Que of the largest

Rew and Most Tasty Stocks of Ready Made.

Chothing and Furnishing Goods

Ever Citycello.

The Customers' Defaling Defied.

Competition Defied. Competition Defied.

SPRING STYLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION READY.

Ladies are invited to call and examine the Children's Department, which is not in any way excelled by any in the world.

P. B. Baldwin.

CARPETS. CROPLEY'S TAPESTRIES, New Patterns, at low prices.

ENGLISH TAPESTRIES, Sic. ENGLISH INGRAIN, 19c. ALL WOOL INGRAIN, 44c. COMMON INGRAIN, 81c.

B. BEATTY'S, No. 8 4th.av., Near the Cooper Institute

ASTOR-HOUSE RESTAURANT. The SOUP TABLE IS RENTRODUCED, with the addition of a Lucion Table, which will be formulaed with everything requisits for a refreshment, from His o'chieck to 3 p. m. This addition will not change the present arrangement. James Parkers respectfully solicits the attention of the public to the admirable convenience of this Establishment.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. Prices greatly reduced.

We prefer them for family nee. —[N. Y. Tribune.

"They are the favorities for families."—[N. Y. Times.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

SEWING MACHINES .- All persons who have been tnamond to buy REWING MACHINES which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Singer's Machines never fall to do any kind of work. No one to ever disappointed in these machines I. M SINGER & Co., No. 458 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. BINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

The immense increase in the demand for these admirable slackings it has trabled within four months—indicates the revising prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.

I. M. BINGER & Co., No. 456 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. The new Family Sewing Machines at \$50 and \$75 are attracting universal ettention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Macothes ever offered at a low price.

LADD, WEBSTER & Co.'s TABLE WELLS THE CONTROL OF THE CONTR

I. M. SINGER & Co., No 458 Broadway.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES. No. 162 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

NOVELLO'S SACRED MUSIC. WERS & ALLES,
No. 1 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, N. Y.
Contrary Edition of the
Oxatozius,
Massish Creation, Paul, &c. &c. Each 75 cents.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the Best and Chempert Article for Oressing.
Beautifying, Gleaning, Corlins,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.
For sale by Druggista and Performers.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

SASK VAULT DOORS RID FRAMES,
SECURED BY the

IMPROVED COMEINATION FOWDER and BURGLAR FROOF LOCK,
are the only Safes manufactured that combine compiler & we proof
problines with a perfect protector from burglars. A full sacottment constantly on hand and for sale by

PARRANKS & Co., agents, No. 189 Broadway, N. Y.

GAS FINTURES,
AS FINTURES,
AS FINTURES,
SAUCHTER,
SAUCHTER,
ALLO, A choice variety of
SHUVER-PLAYED WARE,
FRENCH CHINA,

SILVERPLAN

ENGLISH IEDN STORE CHINA,

TABLE CUTLERY, &c.

W. J. F. Datley & Co.,

Nos. 631 and 6:3 Broadway.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.

Our unrivaled assortment will be sold during the Spring season AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co.,

Coroner of Broadway and Broome et.

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE is the only it, will preserve the color perfectly, and keep their take from falling to any age! Sold everywhere. Depot No. 512 Broadway, after 1st May at No. 444 Broadway.

Lyon's KATHAIRON FOR THE HATE.
USED BY ALL! SOLD EVERYWHERE. No one destring a fire head of Hair should fall to use it. It is beyond question the firest article ever made.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME .- The Wilbor's Cob Liver Oil. AND Liver.—Inc.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of talk original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given to the article a rast popularity in New England. The Con Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its umplement taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and auditance required to beat and reform the dissect lungs. A S. William No. 166 Courtest, Section, is the proprietor. For sale in New York by J. Milhau & Co., No. 185 Broadway, and by RARRES & PARE.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR.

BARTLETT & LESLEY'S, No. 580 Broadway.

FRENCH GAS FIXTURES. The subscriber, previous to removing to No. 223 Breadway, offers his stock at a tributal discount.

H. Dandonville, No. 445 Broadway.

To Machine Bedstead Makers,
The American Traces Company, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfert
street, will contract for one hundred bedsteads. Manufacturers
nay see the samples at the office.

J. M. Woodward, jr., President.

COMPOUND, COUGH, CREAM. Sold in 15 and 25 cent boxes by all Dragasts, and wholesale by W. H. Townes, proprietor, No. 208 Brosaway.

CROUP—SEVERE CASE.

Cored by the MAGNETIC SALVE—M. SARJOR, No. 197 West.

18th-st. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITS, No. 322 Canal-st., near
Church, by Druggista, and by BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS and TOUPERS' cannot be supposed by any in the whole world. They stand un' approachable. Wholesale and retail and the iye applied in private by a set of experienced arrives as my hour of day or even-togs. Manufactory, No. 8 Astor House. Copy address. THE "OLD DOMINION"

Corres AND TEA POTS Are manufactured, under the patent for the Unked States, by ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY, Philadelphia, and are for sale ARTHUR, BURRELS & DESCRIPTION AND STORES IN DOUBLES OF PARTY BY CARREY, No. 9 Flatt & . Trade Agent for the City of New York.

RUPTURE CURED WITHOUT LACERATION. BENJAMIN'S TRUSSES, No. 1 Borolay-st. (opposite the Aston House), retain and care Rupture without laceration or danger of mortification. Refers to all the first surgeous in the city.

# New-Bork Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

fo notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as gozzanty for bis good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications Susiness letters for THE TRIBURE Office should in all cases be addressed to Horace Greeney & Co.

Another person has died from eating poisoned food at the boarding house in Fourtcenth street. The new matter elicited by Coroner Schirmer makes it pretty certain that ex-tic acid was the poison used. The inquest was resumed on Saturday, and yesterday the premises were closely searched, when traces of some crystalline substance were found.

At a meeting in behalf of the Southern Aid Society, held in the Cooper Institute last evening, great astonishment was expressed at the fact toat while hundreds of thousands of dollars were sent to the West annually for missionary purposes, so little was sent to the South. Probably the Society is not aware that the West is much more responsive to Christian effort than the South: that in no Western State is it a felony to teach any man or woman to read the Bible, and that a practical application of the golden rule is not necessarily rewarded by a coat of tar and feathers in the West, as it is in the South.

The letter of Judge EDMONDS in our columns this morning will attract the attention of all who take any interest in what is called Spiritualism The letter was written at our request, and is to be followed by others. It has fallen in our way to comment, on several recent occussions, with goodnatured severity, on certain exhibitions and developments which claimed an ultra mundane origin or impulse; and these strictures have been made the basis of assertions that we had closed our columns against the Spiritualists and were constantly attacking them without giving them a chance to defend themselves. Such is not the truth. We are accustomed to reprehend exhibitions of licentiousness, of blasphemy, and of insone or puerile folly, whether they claim a celestial, are attributed to an infernal, or confess a terrestrial origin. This we shall doubtless continue to do. We do not realize that in so doing we assail Spiritualism, any more than we impeach Christianity in exposing any of the frauds or feeleries from time to time perpetrated in the name of religion. Nor have we ever closed our columns against the replications of those affected by our strictures, provided those replications combined common sense with reasonably good English. The letters of Judge Edmonds, which we have invited, will serve to set forth the facts relied on by Spiritualists to estab ish their theory that certain mysterious "manife-tations" in our day are the work of those who were once men and women, and have passed into the world of spirits. We commend them to candid consideration.

We print in another place a long and able statement of the case of the petitioners for the Broadway Parallel Railroad in our City, which, as we have hitherto published much against and little for that side, we commend to the careful attention of our citizens. We think the writer need not have labored to prove that such Omnibus Companies as are to have their franchises and property virtually extinguished by the proposed Road, have an equitable (and it seems in this case legal) claim to indemnity. Nor is there any doubt at all that the increasing up town population and travel of our City require further Railroad accommodation. This is plain enough to any one who rides down town in the morning and up-town at night. When the Central Park shall have been finished, tois travel will on many days be double what it now is and even next Summer will see it twenty per cent. above that of last Summer. Omnibuses are destiped to disappear, and Railroads to take their place-so much is clear enough; but how shall the Railroads be constructed and cun? Under whose management? At whose cost and risk? For whose benefit? These questions should be thought fully considered by our Legislature, and that answer given which shall be most accordant with justice. public faith and public good. We entrest each member to be certain that his vote is not swayed by personal solicitation or interest on the one hand or by groundless clamor on the other, but that every proposition which may be presented with regard to these Railroads is decided on its abolute merita.

#### GOV. BUNT AND THE OLD-LINE WHIGS

The Express complains of our strictures on The Sun's assertion, that Gov. Hunt challenged any one to "point out on the map" a region over which Slavery was likely to be extended, saying-

" The Tribuse will not give Governor Hant a hear ing in its columns, and goes out of the way to misrapresent him. Give your readers, as a good newspaper. the benefit of his speech, and not suppress it because you do not like it, and then answer what is said. The Tribune will find, if it will rend, (of the extract alone which it copied from The Sun) that Gov. Hundleid aline to New-Mexico, and to be set of the Peritorial Legislature there upon the subject of Slavery."

We protest against the imputation that we 'suppressed' Gov. Hunt's Speech, merely because we could not find room for all its words. We made a fair synopsis of its ideas and leading propositions, not giving it in full, simply because we had other matter to publish which seemed to us more interesting and important. A great many good speeches are made every year which neither The Express nor THE TRIBUNE publishes in full. Yet it would be incorrect to say that either journal 'suppresses" them, especially when it gives a full and fair synopsis of their drift and purport. We will proceed, however, to quote in full so much of Gov. Hunt's Speech as relates to or bears upon the subject under discussion. He says:

"In the next place, it becomes important to consider what definite and and object is to be attained by keeping up a party organization on the Slavery ques-tion to regulate Federal interests. Is it proposed by this mode of action to diminish Slavery or to emanci-pate a slave! Not at all. The right of each State to regulato its own colored population, without external interference, is conceded on all hands. But we are told that the object is to prevent the extension of Slavery into free territory? Into what free territory? Will some one point it out on the map? I feel very confident that we have no territory within the present limits of the United States in which

Sixvery can be successfully established. All admit that Kansas, and all the States to be formed from the territory covered by the Missouri Compromise must eventually become free States. Minnesots and Oregon are free States already. Washington and Nebrarks are equally cer ain to become so. Where then is the point of darger to be found I is it in Utan or New-Mexico I Who can serrously believe it possible to carry Slavery into those remote any inno-New-Mexico | Who can seriously believe possible to carry Slavery into those remote and i cessible regions. It is represented that there is a speck of trouble in New-Mexico, and that its Legislature have passed a law legalizing Sisvery. This is an age of marvels, and it may be that the Territorial Legislature is inclined to play factastic tricks, illustrating the decirine of equation factastic tricks, illustrating the decirine of squatter sovereignty. But all the legislative power on earth would prove insufficient to establish Slavery in New Mexico. There is but a small part of that wast and desolate region which affers a sust-nance for man or beast. Whoever heard of a slaveholder who intends or desires to remove his slaves into New Mexico, and what would he do with them there! They would not be worth the court of their transportation thither. Innered the sourcest at the sourcest. Incerd, the souncest state in not the Southern States, of all parties, now confers that there is no space in our vacant Territories where it can be made profitable or desirable to introduce Slavery. When they gave up the contest, is it wise for us to afflict ourselves with needless alarms and insist on suffering imaginary woes? In point of fact, so far as we can judge from woes? recent experience, the clamor at the South, in favor of extending Slavery, would seem to have been chiefly confined to agree and politicises who have us slaves of their own. This is made apparent by the history of Kanssa They passed bugus laws, legalizing Slavery there. The press and the party leaders made the welkin ring with appeals to the slaveholders to in vade Kansas and make it a Southern State. The Federal Executive favored their machinations. But what was the response! The slaveowners remained wins was thome. With all the convu sive efforts that were made less than 200 slaves were moved across the Missouri line, but kept so rear the border that they could be brought back on very short notice. The at empt to make Kansas a Slave Siste was in conflict with natural laws, too powerful to be counteracted by the efforts of any political combination." -It will strike our readers, we doubt not, that

they have heard this sort of talk several times be-

fore, but we taink never under circumstances which so flatly, emphatically exposed its fatility. When Gov. Seward, more toan a year ago, was somebow impelled to assert in the Senate that the contest respecting Slavery Extension was overthat Slavery had reached the end of its tether-that it could never make another conquest or acquisition-we dissented quite as pointedly and positively as we do now to Gov. Hunt's dictum. But then it was possible to take that hopeful and balmy view of the matter: new how is it? Here is New-Mexico-a country larger than France, with scarcely a buman inhabitant to the square milewhich has just, by the unanimous act of its Legislature, passed " An Act to provide for the Protec-"tion of Property in Slaves," which more thoroughly legalizes and establishes Slavery within her vast bounds than it was legally established in any part of our country during the first century of its existence here. It makes the act of siding a slave to escape from his master a felony, and punishes it by a fine of \$500 to \$2,000, and by impresonment of from four to ten years. It makes buying of or selling to a slave, or inciting him to disobey and resist the authority of his master. a crime, to be punished with fine and imprison ment; authorizes any person to apprehend any slave who may have escaped from his master, and to use whatever force may be necessary for that purpose, and to claim of said master a reward of not less than \$20 for such service; it punishes any sheriff who shall refuse to receive, imprison and safely keep such runaway slave, making him pay \$500 and the value of the slave or slaves thus allowed to escape; directs the sheriff to advertise any runaway so lodged with him for six months; and, if no owner shall thereby be scared up, he abali advertise the chattel again, and shall thereupon "at the door of his jail or of the court-house of said county, proceed to sell the said slave [ for whom no master can any bow be found ] to the " highest bidger for cash," and to give enid buyer a bill of sale which shall be "a good and indefeasible "title" to the pegro "against all persons what-"ever"-the proceeds, after deducting costs, to be paid into the Territorial treasury. (If there were no slaves already in New-Mexico, and none shou'd be brought in, they could bardly fail to be manufactured under such infernal legislation as this, and sec. 25 provides that "The emancipation of slaves within this Territory is totally prohib-"ited.") If Slavery exists any where on earth, it exists throughout New-Mexico under and by virtue of the provisions of this act, provided we admit the right of the Territorial Legislature to pass it; and the fact that there are as yet very few slaves there renders this act only the more wantonly, dis-

Gov. Hunt, indeed, tells us that no slaveholder will ever take his slaves into New-Mexico. We refute his prophecy by a fact-slaves here been carried to New-Mexico by Federal functionaries, Federal Army officers, Federal contractors and sutiers, have been held there, are held there now: and will, of course, be still more abundantly taken thither, and held there under the protection and invitation embedded in this law. And it will be found a profitable business to bold slaves in New-Mexico, if only as breeding-stock for the plains and swamps of tropical Louisians and Texas. It is this lucrative business of slave-breeding which keeps Slavery vital and powerful to-day in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina; and New Mexico is high and healthy, and is destined to develop on her south-western border a great Mining interest, to which her stock of slaves will be most convenient and acceptable. Unless Slavery shall be distodged from her soil before she shall be admitted as a State, we apprehend that it will survive in New-Mexico its downfall in Virginia. But what we or Gov. Hunt may expect or apprehend for the future cannot vary or shake the essential facts that it exists in New-Mexico-has just been established there-and that (Black Republicanism having hitherto been unknown there) its establishment flowed naturally and legitimately from the ignoring, soothing, let-alone, do-nothing policy which Gov. Hunt recommends. On the other hand, Kansas-which is only approached through a Slave State, and which was first taken possession of by slaveholders and their tools, has been the arena of a fierce struggle, backed and sustained by the earnest advocates respectively of Free and of Slave Labor throughout the Unionand we see the result. Does its moral condemn what is termed "agitation ?"

One word, now, as to Mr. Hunt's position and ts antecedents: The question he now puts aside o cavalierly was before Congress when he was ast a Member, and we were in a position to observe his course and his votes. It was the basis of a struggle between the North and the South, the Senate and the House. There was then no controversy about Kausas, Nebraska, or any region north of 36-36', for all that was covered by the Missouri Compact, then held sacred on all a des. But New-Mexico was then first to be organized as a Territory, and the absorbing issue was-"Shall Slavery be expressly prohibited therein?" That question was raised several times and in many shapes: Mr. Hunt's votes being always recorded on the side of Prohibition. At last, when the Senate had resolved that the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill should not be passed unk as with a rider organizing New-Mexico and Utah prishout any inhibition of Slavery, and there was imminent danger that the House would acquiesce is order to save that bill, the North was saved by an admirable substitute for the Senste's Territorial proposition (moved by Richard W. Thompson of Indians, but drafted, we have always understood, by WASHINGTON HUNT of New-York) providing that the territories ceded by Mexico scall be goverced, until the 4th of July, 1850, as the President shall direct, and that " the existing laws thereof shall be " retained and observed." This very outet yet effective mode of prohibiting the introduction of Slavery or slaves was sustained by the House-Year III, Nays 105-Mr. W. Hunt in the affirmstive, of course-and the bill thus amended returned to the Senate, which was thereby complete \$ baffled, confounded, and compelled to throw overboard the whole subject, and pass the Appropriatien bill naked, or without any provision for organizing the new territories at all.

If Mr. Hunt is right now, he must have been very wrong then. If the poverty, barrenness, &c., of New-Mexico, effectually exclude Slavery therefrom, he should have voted to organize her without the inhibition, since the necessity for such organization was urgent and undisputed. Yet it failed, simply because Mr. Hunt and a Northern majority of the House would insert guaranties against the introduction of Slavery, to which the South and a majority of the Senate would not consent. How a statesman could then vote against the possibility of Slavery in New-Mexico, yet now counsel acquiescence and quiet, in full view of the fact that it has been established there, it puzzles us to compre-

But while it seems hard to understand exactly what Gov. H. intends, we see very clearly what he is doing. Not The Sun only, but The Journal of Commerce also, chuckles over his speech as affirm-

The agitation on the subject of Slavery is all wrong; that it is engendering bad feeling between the different sections of the Union; that the right of each State to regulate its own colored population is conceded on all hands; that there is not the slightest chance for ending Slavery to territory now space in our vacant territory where it can be made obtable or describle to introduce Slavery, that the mor at the South in favor of extending Slavery, is fixed chiefly to agitators and politicians who has slaves of their own; that there is no necessity for onvulsing the country snew, on this subject: an ous are far more desirable and more favorable to the trestact humanity, than endless contention and irre-essible conflict; and that it seems like solemn trifling urge that the North has any occasion to fear the

-Of course, no one needs to be told that this is playing directly into the hands of the Slave Democracy—that it is putting words into their mouths, and bringing straggling fish to their net. And this is not merely logically but historically established. There are Messrs. E. W. Andrews and A. C. Hall, who got into the Legislature of Connecticut as " Union Whigs," and helped defeat Gov. Baldwin's return to the Senate and send Isaac Concey in his stead. There were Messrs. Charles Chapman, Green Kendrick and some others, who have more recently followed in the same path, and are now doing their worst in aid of the Siave Democracy. Mr. Hunt doubtless knows some of his " National "Whig" associates in this State, who have recently gone square over to Sham Democracy. We are sure Gov. Hunt does not himself mean to travel that road-is it wise, then, to be putting others upon it? Is be not aware that the "Old Line · Whig" ticket in Connecticut is a mere stoolpigeon for the Sham Democracy, nominated in its interest and kept up for its profit? Does he want to see three or four Cuba-stealing, anti-Tariff Members chosen to Congress from that State, through the diversion created under the guise of Old Line Whissery ! If he does not want that, why does he act as if he did?

## RUM IN MASSACHUSETTS.

There is an immense trouble in Massachusetts. Anent rom. And gin. And brandy. And rosy wine. In fact, the Great and General Court of that ilk, having by authority caused to be appointed sundry Agents, resident of the Town of Boston. for the dispensation, dispersion, dissemination and diffusion of pure, unadulterated and honest liquor, the same to flow through the virtuous conduits of Town Agencies, even as the vast and voluminous fluid contents of hogsheads of beer are mildly and safely conducted through narrow taps; and it having been understood that thus dispensed, dispersed, disseminated and diffused, the said fluids should be, like Caesar's wife, if we may say so, void of suspicion-it necessarily causes a furious feeling in the minds, throats and stomachs of the moribund, feverish and thirsty patrons of the said Town Agencies, and a spasmodic alarm among the Doctors (of Medicine, if not of Divinity) to find that the fluids dispensed, dispersed, disseminated and diffused through the said Agencies are not pure, unadulterated, unimpeachable, mild, innocent, salutary, tonic and medicinal, but are, upon the other hand, watered, poisoned, doctored, impregnated, bedeviled, and, in fact, if we may coin a word, coculus indicussed. Here was, vulgarly, and not bar-roomically speaking-a "go." Imagine a case! A respectable person reposes mon the bed of imminent death. A respectable M. D. declares that nothing can restore him to his weeping wife and his beloved children, save a glass of the purest brandy and water. A respectable person is at once sent to the Town Agency for the healing fluid, and returns with something at which the imagination revolts; which renders the presence of the undertaker soon after necessary, and implies heirs, executors and administrators. If such be the state of sanitary spirituous supply in Massachusetts, we certainly think that the General Court should take the dreadful matter up.

-Well, it is the state of things. Awful investigations are in progress before a Legislative Committee. The Honorable Chairman of the Board of Selectmen of the Town of Greenfield, in the County of Franklin, deposes and says that the rum and gin received from the State Agency were "dirty and bad." The Town Agent also asseverates the same of "cider, brandy, Bourbon whisky and some kinds of wine." Upon which, The Newburyport Herald facetiously remarks:

"The man who would be foolish enough to send from Franklia County to Section to buy clier, would hardly know enough to find the way to Boston."

-Hatfield also, poor town! has suffered. "The iquors were so bad that we had to send them back!" Good heavens! leaving the sick, infirm, decrepit, moribund of the town of Hatfield-absolutely and ruthlessly rumless! Then Ass D. Patten of Boston testified that the Commonwealth Liquors "knocked him." Then came Mr. Robert M. Morse, an expert, with "great experience in "the liquor business," to whom were presented the bills from the State Agency; upon which he began to "reckon" as follows:

"He reckened one bill of 200 callons of gin, and testified that after deducting the Commissioner's tariff, there was more than

these hundred delices beyond the market price of the arthur, the expected other instances of the same sort." And now for a frightful exposure of and dreadful drying up of a severely scientific sourceof the man who either did discover the pain-destroying properties of etcer, and is therefore celebrated, or did not, and is therefore equally celebrated. In fact, Dr. Jackson. He gives certificates for every thing, from mild bed bog poison to Wo ff's Aromatic S. S. A brother chemist said of

There is not a gallon of Maloira, Malaca or Port wine in this y but what is in tribens and yet. Burnham is constantly sup-ying it for the use of the six, with Jackson's approval. I are not in my examinations of many specimens found one of me wime-not one that ought to be seed, and yet tals manis-ie to supply all graces, less price and high price, just as it is

Good beavens! people sick, people lame, people weak, people feel ng all overish, people feeling as if they needed something, people who if they cannot take something" feel that they must bd farewell to earthly scenes, and submit to the sundering of earthly ties, and take their last fond taste of earthly enjoyments. And not a drop of pure Malaga to be had! Nor of Madeira-not even of Sicily Madeira, which is the worst wine which ever griped the interiors of Christians! Nor of Port, in its purity a famous bracer! Toll the bells! prepare the coffins! stitch the shrouds! write the wills! indite the funeral sermons!

We are glad to find that The Herald of Newburyport-fomerly the organ of the Hon. Brigad er-General Caleb Cushing-takes, as we should have anticipated, a religious view of this matter. It

"It is stronge that well people will use the vile stuff at the Sectament of the Lord's Supper. What they use there somes not so near to the pure while that Jesus used, as patte-rial does. Most of toom cannot believe with the Catholica, has the weler, bleased by the piect, becomes a smally the first of Christ, but has in no greater miracle than would be turning at the colored beverage into actual wine—the real juice of tas-rate.

-How this dreadful matter will terminate we cannot say; but properly-authenticated Balis of Mortality from Massachusetts, we will publish, gratuitously, if not cheerfully.

### THE A. B. C. F. M. AND POLYGAMY. We published on Friday last a letter from the

Rev. George W. Wood, contradicting the imputation contained in our leader of the 23d inst., that the A. B. C. F. M. condescended so far to the infirmitles of their neophytes as to "wink" at their indulging in the luxury of more than one wife, in countries where the Domestic Institution of Polygamy was an established one. If the definition of the verb neuter "to wink" be correctly given by Dr. Samuel Johnson, as "To connive, to refuse to " see, to tolerate," we are inclined to think that impartial judges will agree that we did not overstate the position of the Board as to this matter in so describing it. We cannot say whether or not the missionaries of the Board have admitted the husbands of more than one wife to the mission churches; we only affirm that, when the question came up formally for settlement, the Board refused to forbid them to do so. And that is what we understand by "winking" at the indulgence, if the missionaries should at any of the stations think the cause of Christianity might be promoted by this slight deviation from one of its commonly reorived principles. We trust that it is true, as Mr. Wood thinks,

that the position of the American Board on the subject of Slavery is well understood in this community. If so, if we are not greatly mistaken, they know that the questions of Slavery and Polygamy have received precisely the same disposition at its hands, viz: the question of the admission of slaveholders and of polygamists to the church is referred to the missionaries where the case arises for decision. Of course the Board cannot regard Polygamy, any more than Slavery. as a malum in se, a sin against God under all circumstances, or it would not have hesitated to prohibit its missionaries from recognizing any convert as a Christian who lived in the practice of the same. In this particular, we commend the consistency and the intrepicity of the Board in taking the dilemms with which its unfriends had hought to pin it down, by both its horns at once. At the Annual Meeting of 1844, we think it was, the question whether the missionaries to the Cherose and Chactage Indiana or elsewhere should admit slaveholding converts to church membership, was referred to a Committee, of which the Rev. Dr. Wood was Chairman. At the Annual Meeting of 1845, this Committee reported, substantially, that the missionaries should decide, in each case, how far Slavery, caste, and various other forms of oppression, should be a reason for rejection. The eport stated expressly that "they cannot think that, in all cases, Slavery involves individual guilt in such a manner that every person implicated in it can, on Scriptural grounds, be excluded from "Christian fellowship." Various attempts at smendment or modification were made, but in vain,

and the report was finally adopted without a dissenting vote. Now, if Slavery, which denies the marriage nstitution itself to the slaves, be thus held no bar to admission to the church, when, in the paining of the missionaries to whom the application is made, is consistent with the Christian character, surely Polygamy, which is merely one of its incidentals. ne of the many items of which the "Sum of all Villantes" is made up, may, with periods proricty, be remitted to the same local irrisdiction for settlement. Accordingly, no quarrel can be had with the logical necessity of the action of the Board in making the same disposition of this polygamous impropriety when it was forced upon ts notice by some "troublesome," "meddlesome," snarlish " " enemies of the Board " (as they were characterized in the debate), who sent up memorials on the subject. The subject was referred to a Committee, of which the Hon. Reuben H. Walworth, then or recently Chancellor of this State, was the Chairman, which made a Report to the Meating beld in New-Haven, September, 1846, referring the determination of any cases of this kind which should arise to the piety, learning, and sound judgment of the missionaries, and declining to assume the very questionable power of giving more specific directions in the premises. Of course, this counsel was darkened with many words: but the substance was that Polygamy, like Slavery, was one of those moral evils for which nobody is to blame, and as to the character of which, in each particular case, the missionaries were to decide whether or not it disqualified the party concerned in it for admission to the Church of Christ. This is the kind of attitude toward Polygamy which we metaphorically described as "winking" at it. At any rate, we must say that it seems to have a strong squint that

The Board, of course, is responsible only for its corporate action in accepting this Report, which it did without a dissenting voice. But, in the debate which preceded its adoption, more decided opinions on the subject were expressed by eminent members of it, than any contained in the Report itself. For instance, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, the

\* 46.8 (Can II moved -- 48. with great natrett, that "are," meanin beer on poored to making polygemy a ground of rejection from the Church, " we have as good a right to ad "the Board to say that polygamy, in extreme cares, is right, as they [the memorialists] have to ask the Board to say it is wrong !" And the the tinguished head of the Law of this State, siling at that time in the seat of Livingston and Kest suggested that " in case of the opening of Turker to the Gospel, where polygamy is common, the "case may arise. In this State, polygamy is felony,-there, it is lawful. We could not deside it. The circumstances of the case must decide it." Taking this as an oxposition by this great lawyer of the meaning of the document he had written, we think that it was no abuse of language to say that the attitude thes assumed by the Board toward polygamy was one of conniving or winking at it. It is not for us to distate to the Board as to what it shall esteem a dead. ly sin, shutting the gates of Heaven and the privileges of the communion table on its perpetrators but we have the most absolute right to command upon its expressed opinions and its public actions, which we shall continue to de as occasion mays sm to demand it. The Board must permit us to say, however, that their conduct as to Slavery and Polygamy seems to many more than ourselves to be an attempt at a system of Christianity made Easy; and Morslity adapted to the Level of the meanest Capacity. And we would respectfully suggest whether an impartial treatment of all the Seven Deadly Sins, as by the same rule applied to them two offenses, in one general resolution, would, and greatly simplify and promote the Conversion of the World!

#### GREAT OR LITTLE? Even The Washington Union confesses at last

what for nearly two years has been in the mouths of everybody else-that the Sham Democracy is t tally and hopelessly desorganized and demorshized. Even that journal confesses that nothing can save it from vanishing as totally from the face of the earth as the old Whig party has, except it be cut n pieces and rejuvenated after the manner in which the witch Medes undertook to deal with her o d father- The Union standing ready is this case, knife in hand, to esnet the witch's part.

We entirely agree with The Union as to the present hopeless consition of the Snam Democratic party, doubting, however, whether the proposed experiment upon it will, even in the adroit hands of The Union, be any more successful than was that of Medea. But we are by no mesas able to agree with that journal as to what the source of the difficulty is. The Union thinks it is all owing to the Sham Democracy having in it too many great men-the same difficulty, by the way, the existence of which at Athens caused the practice of ostracism to be introduced there; of which practice some experiments have of late been tried in the Sham Democratic party, though not as yet with very marked success. To this statement we are entirely unable to accede; but if The Union will amend it by introducing the word "little," either before or after the word "great"-we care not which - we shall then be able to agree that a superabundance of little great men, or great little men - whichsoever version The Union may prefer-ass been a chief source of decrepatude and decline to the Sham Democracy. It was this very thing that played a great part in killing off the late Waig party, and the Sham Democracy is now fast going by the same road.

It is a curious fact and strongly corroborative of our views of the case, that the Whig party which has gone, and the Stam Democracy which is going, have seld om made any use of their great men if indeed of late years this Snam Democracy has had he fortune have to any, which is more than we should be ready to answer for. The first eight Presidents were all great men-very diverse in heir gifts and characters, but all were born to be chiefs. During that period scarcely any body was thought of as a candidate even for the Presidency who was not a great man, though it is worthy of note that the downfall of the old Federal party was signalized by the pushing for ward, to justle John Adams out of his seat, of Thomas Pinckney, a very good man, no doubt, but certainly not a great one. All these Presidents, too, and this is a proof of their greatness, were made so by their own qualities and services. They all waited into the White House through the front door which opened at their approach as though the master had come. They wanted no caucus nor anybody else to hoist them in over some breach in the wall, or smuggle them in privily through some window, left accidentally open, some back gate or

cellar door.

The times of the little men who have since had it pretty much their own way, began with Martin Van Baren. He looms up now to be sure in comparison with he successors but he seemed at she ame of his election, which some of us still recollect, as compared with his predecessors, no more than a pigmy. He was carried into the Presidency bodity the shoulders of General Jackson, who not only was nominated, and chosen and re-chosen by his own main strength, but was able also to designate his successor, and to elect him, in spite of the sort of rebels so troublesome just now to our friends of The Union-for since The Union has taken to demolishing the Sham Democracy we cannot bet say friend. Since then things have gone on from small to less. The only two of the succeeding Presidents who had the slightest spark of command in them, unfortunately died in office. Tyler and Fulmore killed off the Whig party pretty effectually. Even Mr. Webster socieg o otter possible chance of getting commuted for the Presidency, was driven to play a very email part, one so small that the mortification of it killed im. As if to show the utter vanity of human greatness and that caucus Presidents may be as outempt ble as bereditary Krogs, the Sham Democratic party must needs proceed to elect first Franklin Fierce, and then James Buchanan. The party is dying, no deubt; it is deathly sick of a galloping consumption; but to say that it is dying of great men, is an appeal to human creduity which we should not have expected even of The

## PORTO RICO, MARTINIQUE AND ST.

The exports from Porto Rico for the year 1858 are reported at 121,000,000 pounds of sugar, 3,730,-000 gallons of molasses, 9,814,000 pounds of coffee, 4,507,000 pounds of tobacco, 38,000 pounds of cotton, and 22,000 bides. The exports of this island, which, in proportion to its extent, is by far the most populous of the larger West India Islanda, appear to have been about stationary for many years. An ordinance promulgated by the Governor in relation to the Africans lately stranded on the head of the New-Haven theology of that day, said, | coast, gives them all the civil rights of free persons.